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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

FERROUS METALS PRODUCTION IN THE USSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Steel Production

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, an increase is anticipated in the various phases of metallurgy over the production achieved during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, according to a report in Izvestiya. Steel production will be increased by 42 percent. (1) Moskovskiy Komsomolets states that at the end of the Five-Year Plan, the smelting of steel in the USSR will be increased by 62 percent, steel plate by 80 percent, light-section steel and rolled wire by more than 200 percent, and stainless steel by 310 percent. (2)

In his speech at the 19th Party Congress during October 1952, Malenkov reported that during the past 3 years the increase in the smelting of steel amounted to 13 million tons. (3) In 1951, the first year of the new Five-Year Plan, the increase in the smelting of steel totaled almost 4 million tons over 1950, according to Moskovskiy Komsomolets. (2)

Sovetskaya Moldaviya states that Stalin, in his speech of 9 February 1946, called for an annual production of 60 million tons of steel by the Soviet metallurgical industry. Whereas in 1913 Russia produced 4,230,000 tons of steel, this figure had been increased by 1940 to 18,300,000 tons. The newspaper went on to say that the planned requirement for the Fifth Five-Year Plan called for the production of 25,400,000 tons in 1950. (4) In 1952 it was anticipated, according to a Pravda report, that the USSR will have produced 35 million tons of steel, or 90 percent more than in 1940. (5)

Iron and Iron-Ore Production

Among the great quantities of potential reserves of iron ore in the world, reports the Frankfurt, Germany, periodical Europa Archiv, are two of first-level importance, namely, the taconite in the Lake Superior region of the USA and the iron quartzite of the USSR, which together total 377 billion tons. The quantity

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of iron ore in the Soviet Union at present, it adds, amounts to 12.7 billion tons from actual and probable deposits and another 257 billion tons from possible deposits. The future concentration points in iron-ore extraction in the USSR will probably be among its iron quartzite and its determined anomalies, it continues.

According to this report, the portion of the world's ore reserves in the USSR is as follows:

Actual and Probable Reserves		Iron Content (million tons)	Portion Among Seven Heavily-Industrialized Regions of the World* in Percent of Iron Content	Portion Among World Reserves in Percent of Iron Content	Remarks
Million Tons	Percent				
12,795	18.7	5,200	17.2	12.7	Including Siberia and Manchuria (minus iron quartzite)

\* USA, British Empire, USSR, France, Germany, China, and Japan

There has been some doubt about the unusual extent of mineral deposits in the USSR, the periodical continues, but during the 17th International Geological Congress of 1937 in Moscow, some light was shed on the matter and it was shown that the search for and the use of mineral deposits in the USSR have undergone a development, which during the same period of time has taken place elsewhere in the world only in Canada. It adds that it is possible that the USSR may at some future date attain its goal of 100 million tons of iron extraction which it has set for itself. This will, however, take some time since the need for underground construction and preparation stand in the way of any early expansion of ore extraction, the periodical concludes.(6)

Izvestiya reported that during the Fifth Five-Year Plan the various phases of iron metallurgy will have to be increased by 32 percent and the productive capacity of iron-ore extraction will be increased by three times.(1) The directive of the 19th Party Congress, according to Sovetskaya Moldaviya, called for an increase in pig-iron production of 76 percent between 1950 and 1955.(4) In his speech at the congress, Malenkov pointed out that the increase in the smelting of pig iron amounted to 8 million tons "during the past 3 years." (3) According to an article in Professional'nyye Soyuzy, pig-iron production in 1951 had been increased by 2,700,000 tons over 1950.(7)

In his speech of 9 February 1946, Stalin pointed out the necessity for achieving an annual production of 50 million tons of pig iron, according to an article in Sovetskaya Moldaviya. The article went on to say that the 1913 pig-iron production of 220,000 tons had been increased by 1940 to 15 million tons. The goal set for pig-iron production during 1950, the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, amounted to 19,500,000 tons, it added.(4) A Pravda story stated that the USSR will produce 25 million tons of pig iron in 1952, or 70 percent more than in 1940.(5)

#### Other Ferrous Metals Production

In the Izvestiya article mentioned above it was reported that the increase in the production of rolled metal products during the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be at least double the production of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the increase in coke will amount to 80 percent.(1) The directive of the 19th Party Congress indicated that the planned increase in the production of rolled metal products

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for 1955 over 1950 will amount to 64 percent.(4) Malenkov, in his speech at the Party Congress, stated that the increase in the production of rolled metal products during the past 3 years amounted to 10 million tons.(3) The increase in production of rolled metal products in 1951 will total 3 million tons in comparison with 1950, states Professional'nyye Soyuzy.(7)

In Sovetskaya Moldaviya, it was noted that the Fifth Five-Year Plan established 17,800,000 tons as the required production of rolled metal products for 1950 (4), and Pravda stated that in 1952, 27 million tons of such products will be produced, which is more than twice the 1940 volume.(5)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 Aug 52
2. Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 10 Sep 52
3. Moscow, Ogonëk, No 45, 1952
4. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 16 Sep 52
5. Moscow, Pravda, 28 Oct 52
6. Frankfurt, Europa Archiv, No 6, 1951
7. Moscow, Professional'nyye Soyuzy, No 7, 1952

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